

The Anderson Intelligencer

An Independent Journal--Devoted to Politics, Literature, News, Morals, Agriculture, Science and Art.

BY HOYT & HUMPHREYS.

ANDERSON COURT HOUSE, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1865.

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HOYT & HUMPHREYS,
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rates.

News of the Week.

Richmond Evacuated--Address of the President.

DANVILLE, Va., April 4.--The evacuation of Richmond commenced Sunday afternoon. President Davis and Cabinet arrived here Monday. Very few persons were able to leave the city, except Government Officials, in consequence of the suddenness of the movement. The enemy broke through Lee's lines Saturday near Petersburg, after several days hard fighting, and made it necessary for him to withdraw so as to uncover the Capitol. Position of the army now unknown.

No telegraph beyond the Junction. Richmond arsenal has been removed. All the valuables of the banks in Richmond were brought away, and also the specie belonging to the Government.

The last passengers report great mob in the city; burning of mills and warehouses, plundering stores. This was done by foreign low class.

The rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad was all saved.

The enemy had not occupied the city at last accounts.

The President will probably remain here for the present.

All the Richmond newspapers were left in the city.

Governor Smith went towards Lynchburg.

The archives of the State Government were left behind.

DANVILLE, April 5th, 1865.--The President issued an address this morning to the people.

He says that the General-in-Chief has been unable to make such movements of troops as to uncover the Capitol. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of the Capitol by the enemy, but it is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our energies to falter, or our efforts to become relaxed under reverses however calamitous.

For many months the finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader, whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people has been greatly hampered by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the Capitol, and has been forced to forgo more than one opportunity for promising enterprise.

It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses how wretched has been the self denial of those who have found useless able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter danger with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular places, our army will be free to move from point to point, defeat the enemy in detail far from base.

Let us but will it and we are free. Animated by that confidence in our spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy.

That noble State whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shocks of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all coming time; that Virginia, with the help of the people, by the blessing of Providence, shall be still defended and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her homes by the sacrifice of any of her rights or territory.

If by superiority of numbers we shall ever be compelled to withdraw from her lines, or those of any other border State, again and again shall we return until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of people resolved to be free.

Let us then, not despond, my countrymen, relying on the never parting mercy and protection of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gov. Milton, of Florida, died very suddenly last Friday, near Marianna.

The Battle of Averysboro.

The South Carolinian gives the following interesting account of the battle of Averysboro:

A more gallant stand has not been made during the war than that maintained by a handful of our army at Averysboro, N. C., on Thursday the 16th of March. Since the evacuation of Charleston, General Hardee has been hurrying forward to effect a junction with the remainder of the troops under General Johnston and Beauregard, and since the first of March, the enemy have been close upon his rear. More or less skirmishing has attended his progress since leaving Cheraw, and able generalship alone enabled him to avoid a battle in which the superior numbers of the Federals would give Sherman every advantage.

On Wednesday last, however, the bad condition of the roads, the proximity of the enemy, their evident intention to force a fight, and other circumstances, combined to induce General Hardee to make a stand. His army was then about four miles from Averysboro, in the vicinity of what is known as Smith's farm. Colonel Rhett with his brigade of South Carolina Regulars (consisting of the 1st Artillery, 1st Infantry, and Lucas' battalion of Heavy Artillery) constituted the rear guard.

Skirmishing and sharpshooting commenced about noon, and our troops at once set to work in throwing up such slight entrenchments as the means at hand permitted. A few rails here, logs there, and a bunch of limbs sprinkled with dirt was all that could be had to answer the temporary purpose. On this day no determined advance was made by the enemy. Our own army, however, lost one of its bravest and promising officers, Col. Rhett, commanding the rear guard. Impelled by that restless energy which characterized him while in command of Fort Sumter, and a desire to know personally the condition of affairs in his front, he made a personal reconnaissance beyond our picket lines, and near those of the foe.

This fearless exposure may have provoked a fatal shot, or led to his capture. He never returned, and the next morning now written against his name, calls up the most painful apprehensions.

Daylight on Tuesday revealed the enemy in position, and evidently about to give battle. Our own troops were in line behind their works--it may be dignified by such a name--and with enthusiasm awaited the onset. Opposite our left a dense undergrowth of small pines limited the view. Colonel Butler of the first infantry, was in command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. DeTreville commanded that regiment.

Skirmishing commenced at early hour along the entire line, and about 7 o'clock the enemy attacked our left in force. The men met it splendidly. Disciplined like the regulars of the old army, and for more than a year and a half daily and nightly under the fire of the Federal artillery on Sumter and on Sullivan's and James' Islands, they have become injured to danger and hardship; but this was their first meeting with their old adversaries on the open field, and one for which they had longed without ceasing.

The manner in which they availed themselves of this, the first opportunity presented to prove their elan, testified their earnest purpose. The Federals might as well have struck a solid wall. Until ordered to fall back, the men stood in their places, receiving and returning the battle fire with cheeks unblanched. Two divisions of Slocum's corps, Kilpatrick's cavalry, and superior numbers of artillery were in the front, pressing with all their might, but our lines remained intact. Three of our light 12-pounder guns added to the effectiveness of our defence. One of these belonging to Le Gardeux's battery planted on our right, assisted to check the enemy there, but in a short time the latter brought up a battery and within five hundred yards opened upon this single piece what is described to us as a perfect "hell storm of fire." Horses and men went down before the tornado until but one of each remained, and the gun was then abandoned to its fate.

Failing to produce any effect on the left, the attack was transferred to the right flank. Here we had no defences, and by reason of the paucity of numbers could only meet the rapid skirmishers of the enemy with a line of skirmishers consisting of four companies. For a time these held an entire brigade in check, but the latter finally charged, broke through, and forced us to fall back. Simultaneously the Federals attacked our right front, and thus, between the triangular fire, it became necessary to abandon the first line. In so doing many of our wounded fell into the hands of the Federals.

It was now about half-past twelve o'clock, P. M. Falling back half a mile,

our force occupied a second line, and met a brigade in reserve, under command of General Stephen Elliott. Here the fight was again obstinately renewed and contested; but the enemy, sweeping around our right flank, compelled in the course of the afternoon, an abandonment of the second line and a retreat to the third. The Federals had been wearied and exhausted, had lost heavily in killed and wounded, and the bold front presented at the third line, with its flanks protected by swamps, compelled them to desist from further operations. The battle there ceased. No further attempt was made to press our columns, and our march to concentrate has since been unimpeded.

Correspondence Between Generals Lee and Grant.

The following is the correspondence referred to in the President's message, in regard to the proposed conference to adjust terms of peace by means of a military convention:

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.,

General--You will learn by the letter of General Longstreet, the result of his second interview with General Ord. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the statements of General Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, or the appointment of a commissioner to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities.

Very truly yours,

[Signed,] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER FROM GEN. R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,

2d March, 1865.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

General--Lt. Gen. Longstreet has informed me that in a recent conversation between himself and Major General Ord, as to the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, Gen. Ord stated that if I desired to have an interview with you on the subject, you would not decline, provided I had authority to act. Sincerely desiring to leave nothing untried which may put an end to the calamities of war, I propose to meet you at such convenient time and place as you may designate, with the hope that upon an interchange of views it may be found practicable to submit the subject of controversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned.

In such event, I am authorized to do whatever the result of the proposed interview may render necessary or advisable. Should you accede to this proposition, I would suggest that if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Generals Ord and Longstreet for the interview, at 11 A. M., on Monday next.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed,] R. E. LEE,

General.

Official copy.

[Signed,] C. S. VENABLE, A. A. G.

Headquarters, March 7th, 1865.

LETTER FROM GEN. U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S.,

March 4th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. Armies.

General--Your two letters of the 20th inst., were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunderstanding in reference to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none.

Gen. Ord or Gen. Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly. A few days before the interview between Gens. Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from Gen. Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, stating in substance, that all prisoners of war were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges of sentences, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieut. Col. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Col. Ro. Ould. A day or two after an offender, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed after a fair and impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war and the usages of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases that I told Gen. Ord to speak to Gen. Longstreet.

Reference to my letter of the Feb. 16th will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners.

In regard to meeting you on the 6th inst., I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone.

Gen. Ord could only have meant that I would not refuse an interview on any subject which I have a right to act; which of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchange, which has been entrusted to me.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. serv't,

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen.

Destruction of Cheraw, S. C.

Chancellor Ingalls of Cheraw, communicates to the South Carolinian some particulars of the destruction of that place, derived from a surgeon who was present during the occupation and departure of Sherman's army. He says:

"The entire business portion of the town--that is, Front street--is burned to the ground, except one house, which from his description of the locality, I suppose to be the only building on the street which was occupied by a private family. That fact demonstrates that the burning of the stores and warehouses was not accidental, but that, on the contrary, the enemy could and did control the extent of the conflagration according to their pleasure. There was not sufficient other force there to restrain the flames. No dwelling in the body of the town was burned. Several places, just outside of the corporation limits, or within a mile or two of them, were burned, including my own and brother-in-law, Gen. Prince's and others, whose owner's name he did not remember. He did not hear of any acts of personal violence or outrage. But every house, large and small, of whatever class of tenant, black or white, slave or free, was pillaged and stripped of all valuables that could be carried away. The people are almost entirely without provisions or clothing. But one horse or mule was left in the town and neighborhood.

"Gen. Blair's corps first entered the town. He made his headquarters in the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, and appropriated the best he could find in it. When appealed to by the lady of the house to interfere with the plundering of the common soldiers, who, in the basement, were breaking trunks, &c., he replied to the scene, but only to share in the spoil. Sherman himself came into Cheraw on the second day. He was not at Society Hill, as reported, nor was any portion of his infantry or artillery marched in that direction. A cavalry raiding party of 2,500 went down that way, and on to Florence, whence they were repulsed by 120 of our men left there in charge of the prisoners who were too sick to be removed. What this party accomplished on their route, so long as they encountered no resistance, he did not state.

"The condition of the people of Cheraw must be deplorable. The population of the town being 7,500 is composed in large part of refugee families. Before our own army reached the neighborhood it was extremely difficult to get fire wood, and almost impossible to buy corn or meat. In ordinary times the wants of the town in these particulars, are largely supplied from North Carolina. The destruction of the bridges on the Pee Dee and Thompson's Creek has almost isolated the town. Even if the adjoining country had a supply, it would be almost impossible, owing to these obstructions and their deprivation of all means of transportation for themselves to procure it. The whole of the adjacent country has, doubtless been ravaged by the foe and not only the means of present subsistence taken away but all power to create future means destroyed.

FROM CHARLESTON.--Dr. A. G. Mackay, the famous Masonic author has been appointed by the Yankees Inspector of the streets. S. D. Kirk, J. T. Miligan, G. Schessler, and G. Phinger, his assistants.

The Yankees are purifying the streets--preparatory for the sickly season.

On the night of the 10th, a fire broke out in the warehouse of John Frazer & Co., on the wharf, which destroyed the entire block.

The first negro commissioned by the Federal Government, Martin R. Delany, has been ordered to report to General Saxton at Hilton Head with the rank of Major.

Why are young ladies like arrows? Because they are in a quiver when the beaux come.

Selected Poetry.

To Who? To Who?
"Twas on a cold autumnal night,
A dismal one to view,
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light,
And not a star appeared in sight,
As the thick forest through,
Muggins, as usual, "blue,"
Bent homeward, "tacking" left and right;
When all at once he "sighted" up right
Against an old dead yew;
At which he "rounded to,"
And "squaring off" as it to fight,
Said with an oath I shan't indite,
"Infernal scoundrel, you!
Light--an' I'll lick you, black or white."
Just then above him flew
An owl, which on a branch did light,
A few feet o'er the booby wight,
And then commenced, "To who--
To who--to who--to who--
Quoth Muggins, "Don't you think to fright
A fellow of my weight and height
With your ter who, ter who,
You cursed bugaboo!
An' if you're Belshazzar, it's quite
Unnecessary you should light--
For Muggins ain't your duet!
For money matters are all right!
The Printer's paid up--honor bright!"
Thereat the owl withdrew,
And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are other chaps who might
Be caught out late some dismal night,
Who haven't paid what's due!
They know--to who--to who?"

The End of Time.

It is not among improbabilities that the present generation is the last which Providence will permit to people in this planet. For four hundred years human testimony, drawing its inspiration from Scriptural prophecies, has pointed undeviatingly to this era as the one in which will be witnessed the end of time, and the beginning of eternity. Protestant and Roman Catholics--the highest authorities--however much they have differed on other topics, harmonize fully in the belief that we have now entered upon the long anticipated conflict of powers, which is to close "the transgression of desolation" and precede the coming of "the ancient of days." Even from a secular standpoint, it would be interesting to observe with what nicety of calculation all the commentators of the Bible have agreed to fix the present hour as the limit of the world's existence; but whatever is the period named, the concurrent evidence is strong and startling. The unsettled condition of the civilized world, the premonitory throbbing of revolution among old systems of Government, the complications growing out of our own struggle which threaten to involve other nations, the dissolution of social bonds, the loosening of restraints and breaking down of the barriers which confine men within a civilized pale, are all circumstances now in course of occurrence which are quoted as evidence of the final hour. A still more remarkable relation between the prophecy and the present hour is established by a portion of the ninth chapter of Daniel, which we find the following description of our enemies and their leaders.

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up. And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper and practice, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people. And through his policy he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; and he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes, but he shall be broken without hand. The judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion to consume and destroy it unto the end."

We have adverted briefly to this theme because it is one on which notwithstanding the wreck of matter that is being made around us, the thoughts of thoughtful men are dwelling, and because too, it may awaken curiosity among those who are fond of ancient lore, to read especially with this subject in view. A topic, however, so fruitful in interest to man, woman and child, may well excite something more than mere curiosity.--Carolinian.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.--The Mobile Tribune learns on good authority that the whole of Gen. Price's command has voted to come to the help of their brethren on the east side. The question was put to them, and it was carried unanimously.

PROMOTED.--Col. T. H. Bell, of Bell's brigade, Forrest's cavalry, has been commissioned a Brigadier General. Col. Alex. W. Campbell, of Forrest's staff, has been also promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.--The Rochester Union gives the following account of an eccentric lady at large in that city:

A lady entered one of the State street cars yesterday, and found every seat taken. A gentleman rose and invited her to accept the seat he had vacated. She did so, politely thanking him for his kindness. The lady wore a dark delain dress, plain shawl and ordinary tan colored straw hat. She had a fair complexion, smiling countenance, keen black eyes, and an expression that indicated a good degree of intelligence. Her appearance was neat and tidy, her face was free from dirt and paint, her hair was smoothly combed, without curls or frizzes, or beau catchers. There was nothing in the appearance or deportment of this individual that would attract special attention, or lead any one to suspect that she was not in sound mind, save the fact that she bowed politely and thanked the gentleman who gave her his seat. This eccentricity is sufficient to show that the lady is not in sound mind and she ought not to be at large.

FROM SELMA.--The Columbus Times states that Selma was occupied by about twenty thousand Yankee troops on Sunday night. Gen. Forrest was at the place, and had several times repulsed the enemy's cavalry, but being overwhelmed by a heavy infantry force, was compelled to retire. He is said to have been wounded and to have killed two of the enemy with a sabre in a close encounter.

Among the details given were, that the enemy turned our flank, and poured into the city in such numbers that Gen. Taylor found it necessary to withdraw his forces--which he did in the direction of Demopolis.

This movement of our forces, if the operator was correct, exposes Montgomery to the enemy. It will, however, protect Gen. Maury in case he is compelled to evacuate Mobile.

The Columbus Enquirer learns from good authority that Selma has been burned by the raiders, but is unable to give the particulars.

Adjutant General relative to the recruiting of colored troops says:

"Officers will be assigned or appointed in each State charged with the enrollment and disposition of all recruits. No slave will be accepted as a recruit, unless with the owner's consent by a written instrument, conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man. Appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of recruits will be made by the President. The officers employed in recruiting are enjoined to provide with considerate and humane attention whatever concerns their health, comfort and discipline; and, also to observe kindness and forbearance in their treatment of them and especially to protect them from injustice and oppression."

The Richmond "Sentinel" has been authorized to say that contributions to the Confederate Treasury will be received by Secretary Trenholm. Many offers have already been made. The rich have proffered their magnificent gowns, and the poor have cast in their mite. Coins, currency, plate, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, all of which will be acceptable. Petersburg has made a challenge to be one of twenty-five to contribute two hundred thousand dollars each towards paying Gen. Lee's army, and it is understood that it will not pass unaccepted. What will South Carolina do? Is it not better to give your wealth to your Government, than risk its capture by the enemy, an utter loss both to the country and yourselves? A list of the donors will be published by the Department.

WOMEN differ from each other as widely in the leading traits of character, as the most opposite objects in nature. One is the soul of gentleness, tenderness and love, the chords of her heart vibrating with the softer strains of feeling and affection; whilst another finds her true element in the thundergust, and all the harsher discords of nature; or like Madame Roland, delighting in and giving direction to the wild spirit of the revolution.

FAYETTEVILLE is a monument of ruin. The arsenal buildings, market house, court house, printing offices, iron foundries, mills cotton factories, oil works, and a large number of private dwellings were given to the flames. The people were plundered, stripped of provisions, and left in danger of starvation.

SELMA, Ala., was attacked by the enemy nine thousand strong, Sunday, April 2nd. They drove our forces from the entrenchments, and turned our left flank on that evening. Our loss in prisoners very large. The city was captured by the Yankees.